

# REJECTS PLAN TO UNITE WITH MANCHESTER

Board of Aldermen Defeats All Hope of Consolidation at This Time.

## CAN'T PROVIDE FOR PRESENT CITY AREA

Weather Bureau Ordinance Sent Back to Committee, with Chance That Government Will Go Elsewhere. Must Keep Police Court Clean.

TAKING the broad ground that the city of Richmond and already has improved territory than it can properly care for, the Board of Aldermen last night refused to concur in a resolution declaring the consolidation of Richmond and Manchester as a desirable, and appointing a committee to confer with the city of Manchester, taken by a vote of 6 to 12, practically disposes of the question of any further extension of city limits for an indefinite period, or at least until reasonable city improvements can be made in the city area.

Before taking this action the Board recommended to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings the question of a site for the United States Weather Bureau, meaning further delay in the settlement of this vexed question of the city of Richmond.

The ordinance was recommended to save it from utter loss, the chair ruling that it would require sixteen votes, or three-fourths, there being but eighteen members present.

Juggle with Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau question came up in the presence of a large audience of property owners and representatives of all of the business and commercial organizations of the city, vigorous lobbying continuing through the preliminaries of the meeting.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings recommended an ordinance recommending a site in Chimborazo Park on the brow of the hill, in lieu of that selected by Chief Moore, on a knoll near the park entrance.

Mr. Richard, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Minority Present Substitute.

Alderman Gunst, from the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, presented a minority report, offering in lieu of the site recommended by the majority that selected by Chief Moore. This paper was signed by Mr. Gunst, Aldermen Buford and Burton, and Councilmen Tucker and Donnelly.

Mr. Richard, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Mr. Gunst, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Mr. Gunst, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Mr. Gunst, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Mr. Gunst, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

Mr. Gunst, who had been directed to execute a deed for a tract 150 feet square, the building to be acceptable to the Grounds and Buildings Committee. In the event of its abandonment, the title to the land would revert to the city of Richmond. A telegram from Congressman John Lamb, quoting Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau as follows, was also read:

"If the Weather Bureau is of so little use to the people of Richmond that they are not willing to have our office put in an accessible place, there is no use to erect it."

## OFFICES OPENED

Dave Talks of Work Proposed by Southern Commercial Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—Grosvener Dave, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, arrived here to-day from Montgomery, Ala., and opened offices. The committee of co-operation is now practically complete and includes the following:

Charles S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway; Clifford Pinch, chief engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Charles L. Treat, Treasurer of the United States.

Discussing the plans of the congress to-day, Mr. Dave said:

"The work that will be undertaken by the congress will be an elastic effort, and as many lines of endeavor will be set in motion as the funds will permit. There are three things that it will not do. It will not duplicate a single line of effort at present being carried out by the great departments of the government; it will not duplicate a single line of effort at present being carried out by the great departments of the government; it will not duplicate a single line of effort at present being carried out by the great departments of the government."

Needs Million Dollars.

"Furthermore, the congress will not endeavor to build up the South at the expense of the North and West. It will merely endeavor to bring the South to the point of development that shall place it on a parity with the North and West. For the endeavor to do this work the Southern Commercial Congress will need at least a million dollars. This is a small amount when contrasted with the results that can be accomplished by the use of this money."

Every property-holder, every business man has a cash interest in this project."

At the same time the secretary points out that the views of individual members are not to be taken as expressing the views of the government, and declares that none of the statements made by Mr. Rainey "concerning which" (the President) has knowledge has any foundation in fact."

Mr. Bacon's letter is as follows: "February 9, 1909.

"Sir—The President directs me to say in answer to your communication of February 9, 1909, that the remarks complained of were made in the House of Representatives. Under our Constitution we have, for what we regard as wise reasons, provided that for any statement of individual members, they (the Senators and Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place."

"This provision we regard as essential to secure full liberty of speech to the elected representatives of the people, and we feel that such liberty of speech should be preserved, even though it may occasionally be abused."

Government Not Responsible.

"It ought to be understood that the statements of individual members are not to be taken as expressing the views either of the government of the United States or of the House in which such remarks are made. As regards the statements in question, made by Representative Rainey, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

# RAINEY IS ADDED TO ANANIAS CLUB

Roosevelt Declares That "His Statements Have No Foundation in Fact."

## HE SEEKS TO SOOTHE FEELINGS OF OBALDIA

Explanation Made to President of Panama That Congressmen Can Say What They Please Without Making Government Responsible—Incident Is Without Precedent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—The United States government disavows all responsibility for the remarks made by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, in the House about two weeks ago, criticizing President Obaldia, of Panama, according to a letter sent to-day by Secretary of State Bacon to C. C. Arosemena, minister from Panama. In reply to a protest by the latter made by direction of the minister's government.

At the same time the secretary points out that the views of individual members are not to be taken as expressing the views of the government, and declares that none of the statements made by Mr. Rainey "concerning which" (the President) has knowledge has any foundation in fact."

Mr. Bacon's letter is as follows: "February 9, 1909.

"Sir—The President directs me to say in answer to your communication of February 9, 1909, that the remarks complained of were made in the House of Representatives. Under our Constitution we have, for what we regard as wise reasons, provided that for any statement of individual members, they (the Senators and Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place."

"This provision we regard as essential to secure full liberty of speech to the elected representatives of the people, and we feel that such liberty of speech should be preserved, even though it may occasionally be abused."

Government Not Responsible.

"It ought to be understood that the statements of individual members are not to be taken as expressing the views either of the government of the United States or of the House in which such remarks are made. As regards the statements in question, made by Representative Rainey, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

Since the President's statement, the government is not responsible for them."

# STRICT SECRECY BEING OBSERVED

Governor Gillett Confers With Three Legislators on Anti-Japanese Bill.

## A DESPERATE STAND TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY

Author of Measure May Agree to Postponement If Other Agitators Will Indorse Program. Anti-Alien Bills Are Defeated in Oregon and Nevada.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., February 9.—Following a conference with the Japanese question to-night, Governor James N. Gillett declined to discuss the matters under consideration, and the strictest secrecy is being maintained by the three Assemblymen who were called into consultation.

These were Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, author of the Japanese school segregation bill, which passed the lower house last week and will be up for reconsideration to-morrow; Speaker Philip H. Stanley, who has fought against all anti-Japanese legislation, and J. P. Transue, Assemblyman from Los Angeles, who has been one of the administration's warmest supporters in the House.

It is understood on good authority that no definite promise was made by Mr. Johnson to agree to further postponement of a vote on the school bill, but that he would do so if certain anti-alien legislators would indorse the program.

The measure is to be called to-morrow for reconsideration of the vote by which it passed, and a desperate stand will be made by Speaker Stanley and his lieutenants in sustaining the position of the Governor and the Federal authorities.

Defeated in Oregon.

SALEM, ORE., February 9.—Senator Bailey's anti-Japanese resolution was defeated in the Senate to-day when the majority report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted. This was not accomplished, however, until after Bailey had argued for the retention of the resolution, and for its broadening to include Japanese, Malays, Hindus and all other Asiatics.

Mr. Bailey stated that for the United States to take a firm stand and not to lead the Japanese to imagine that America is afraid of that nation. Mr. Bailey presented arguments on several phases of the situation, and asserted that he represents the sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast.

Senator Norton presented the majority report, which supported President Roosevelt. The majority report follows:

"We deem it inadvisable at this time that this matter should add to the difficulties which the Federal government is now experiencing in handling this most delicate question, and we believe that the administration is well justified in its present course."

Considerable interest attached to the presentation of Mr. Arosemena's protest and the secretary's reply, as the incident is so far as the present official action of the State Department recall, is without precedent.

Laid on the Table.

CARSON, NEV., February 9.—The given anti-alien bill which was introduced to prevent Japanese and Chinese from holding lands or acting as corporation directors, was laid on the table in the Senate to-day. The bill was reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. There was no comment on the measure, and the vote was unanimous. While there is some talk of reviving the bill to bring it to a vote, there seems to be unanimous expression that in such a case the bill would not receive a vote in its favor.

Condemned in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., February 9.—Resolutions condemning the agitation against the Japanese in California were adopted by the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at a meeting held here to-day.

SAFE IS CRACKED

Yeggmen Escape After Securing \$2,000 Worth of Hosiery.

CANTON, GA., February 9.—The post-office safe here was blown open this morning at 2 o'clock by professionals and robbed of stamps to the value of \$2,000. The burglars escaped in a buggy. They failed to escape in a locked in another portion of the safe. Residents adjoining the post-office detected the burglars at work, but were afraid to give an alarm, as they controlled the street in front of the building.

The burglars broke open a blacksmith shop, secured tools to break down two doors leading to the safe. Two blasts were fired. The explosive used was nitroglycerine.

NEW AWAKENING

People Again Alive to Value of Religious Education.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 9.—That a new awakening to the value of religious education has taken place in America was the assertion of speakers at the session to-night of the sixth annual convention of the Religious Education Association. Dr. Francis C. Peabody of Harvard University, president of the association, was one of the speakers. Other speakers were President S. C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, and Rabbi Milgrom, of Chicago.

MEMBER FOR LIFE

Judge Taft Is Honored by Augustus Bar Association.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 9.—At the annual meeting of the Augustus Bar Association to-day Judge W. H. Taft, President-elect, was elected an honorary member for life. The same honor was conferred upon Judge J. R. Russell, of the Kings Court, Canada. This action on the part of the local bar was brought about by the active participation of these two jurists at a meeting of the Augustus bar in January.

# LIKES NOT LOOKS, SCOWL OR MANNER

Senator Lodge Is Handed Some Unvarnished Language by Senator Smith.

## TILLMAN WAS ANXIOUS TO SEE THEM "CLINCH"

Heated Verbal Battle Takes Place in Discussion of Canadian Treaty—Alleged That Controversy Was Drawn by Attorney Who Is "Close to Commercial Interests."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—The Canadian boundary waterways treaty had anything but smooth sailing when it was taken up in executive session of the Senate to-day.

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, looked horn with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who had indicated that the Michigan Senator did not understand the provisions of the treaty.

Soon after the doors were closed it became so apparent that the nomination of the Canadian boundary waterways treaty had anything but smooth sailing when it was taken up in executive session of the Senate to-day.

Senator Smith asserted that the treaty had not been prepared by former Secretary Root, but that it was the work of Charles Anderson, a New York lawyer, who has been engaged by the State Department on various occasions in connection with treaties affecting the relations of this country and Canada.

Mr. Smith intimated that Mr. Anderson was too close to the interests which control power rights at Niagara Falls, and declared that the whole treaty was prepared for the purpose of quieting the titles of New York corporations to those rights.

Lodge Displeased.

The reference by Mr. Smith to Mr. Anderson and former Secretary Root displeased Mr. Lodge, and he demanded of Mr. Smith to know where he had obtained the information concerning the authorship of the treaty. Mr. Smith said that he had been told by Anderson himself that he had drafted the convention. Mr. Lodge took Smith to task for quoting a private conversation with a gentleman in his own hearing.

"Very well," responded Mr. Smith, "then I will attribute the statement to the Senator from Massachusetts, who told me the same thing."

Mr. Lodge asserted that Mr. Smith had misquoted him, and that he had said to him and when Mr. Smith insisted that he had not, the two Senators exchanged some sharp comments upon each other's understanding of a recent conversation. Mr. Smith declared that he would not "bandy epithets" with the Senator from Massachusetts, but that as long as he lived he would consider that Mr. Lodge had acted unfairly in the matter.

Turning directly to Mr. Lodge and declaring in a way that amused his colleagues, Mr. Smith told the Massachusetts Senator that he did not like his looks, his scowl, or his irritating habit of making members present enjoyed the debate disagreeably.

Hoped for a "Clinch."

Senator Tillman interrupted to remark that he hoped Massachusetts and Michigan would clinch, but that he supposed there were many members of culture in the Massachusetts members to permit of anything so commonplace.

"If they would only get together," said Mr. Tillman, referring to his encounter in the Senate on Saturday with his then colleague, Mr. McLaughlin, "it would detract from one chapter of my history which I should like to put behind me."

After a long debate, members of the Foreign Relations Committee suggested that they be permitted to again consider the Canadian treaty and to hear such persons, including Mr. Smith, as desired to make statements in regard to the objectionable provisions of the treaty. The matter was postponed until next Monday.

In the meantime a hearing will probably be granted by the committee.

FATAL COLLISION

Freight Train and Oil Cars Come Together in Oklahoma.

PORT WORTH, TEXAS, February 9.—An accident at Muskogee, Okla., says: Joseph Quinlan, of Parsons, Kan., is dead. Quinlan was a member of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and was killed by a collision between a freight train and oil cars near here to-night. After the collision the wreckage caught fire, and a freight train was burned. Quinlan was killed. The wreckage was burned to death and the train is believed to have suffered a like fate. Horn is not expected to live.

WORST IN YEARS

Blizzard Hits West, and Traffic Is Stalled.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, February 9.—With thirteen inches of snow on the level and a gale blowing high in the streets by a northwest wind that reached a maximum velocity of fifty miles an hour, street-cars in Sioux City are stalled in the streets to-night. Train service from Nebraska and South Dakota is cut off. Trains from the East are late.

Reports from Pierre, Mitchell, Watertown, Huron and Yankton say that not twenty yards of snow so much snow fallen at one time, and that the blizzard in general is the worst in twelve years. Freight and passenger trains are abandoned or stalled in drifts.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED

Roosevelt Tells Congress What Country Life Commission Has Done.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—The President to-day sent to Congress a message transmitting the report of the Country Life Commission. After the document had been read in the Senate, Mr. Heyburn moved that it be printed and lie on the table, and this was accordingly done.

## GET WARM WELCOME

King and Queen Are Warmly Received by Emperor William.

BERLIN, February 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra received a hearty welcome from the Emperor and the German people on their arrival to-day. During the course of the gala reception in the imperial palace this evening the Emperor, speaking in German, extended a most cordial welcome to the British sovereigns, and referred to the ancient traditions of the British-German relationships. He hoped that their stay, which unfortunately would be brief, would leave only pleasant recollections.

"Your Majesty may be assured with me," said the Emperor, "that my capital and the whole German Empire are in your presence a token of friendly feelings and sentiments, and I assure your Majesties to pay this visit. The German people greets the ruler of the mighty British Empire with the warmest affection and perceives in this visit a pledge of future peaceful and friendly development in the relations between our two countries."

To strengthen relations.

King Edward replied in German, saying: "With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, Your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can, therefore, only repeat that our coming is for a purpose not only of recalling before the world the close ties of relationship between our two nations, but also aimed at strengthening the friendly relations between our countries, and thus at the preservation of a general peace, toward which all our efforts are directed."

The dinner was a brilliant spectacle. Seated at the Emperor's table were the Emperor and Empress, and the Queen Alexandra and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner service was of gold. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian general, while the King was attired as a Prussian general. The Empress wore a white and the Queen in black.

After the dinner their Majesties were seated at the Emperor's table, and the Emperor's left. All the imperial princes were present. Prince von Bismarck, the German foreign minister, sat opposite their Majesties, surrounded by the British suite and the German ministers.

The table was strewn with red, white and blue flowers and the dinner